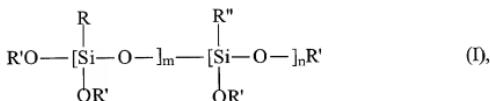


WHAT IS CLAIMED AS NEW AND IS INTENDED TO BE SECURED BY LETTERS  
PATENT IS:

1. A process for the continuous manufacture of a mixture of organoalkoxysiloxanes of formula I



wherein R and R" are identical or different and are methyl, ethyl, vinyl, n-propyl, i-propyl,  $\gamma$ -chloropropyl, n-butyl, i-butyl, n-pentyl, i-pentyl, n-hexyl, i-hexyl, n-heptyl, i-heptyl, n-octyl, i-octyl, hexadecyl, octadecyl or alkoxy, R' represents methyl or ethyl, n and m are identical or different and each is 0 or an integer ranging from 1 to 20, on the condition that  $(n+m) \geq 2$ , comprising:

reacting in a first stage the constituents of (i) an organotrichlorosilane or a mixture of organotrichlorosilanes or a mixture of at least one organotrichlorosilane and tetrachlorosilane, (ii) water and (iii) alcohol, combined in a molar ratio (i) : (ii) : (iii) of 1 : (0.59 to 0.95) : (0.5 to 100), at a temperature of 0 to 150°C, which produces hydrogen chloride as a product which is removed from the system and the crude organoalkoxysiloxane product is transferred proportionately to the reaction distillation column of a subsequent second stage after an average dwell time of 0.5 to 180 minutes; and

conducting reaction and distillation in the reaction distillation column in a second stage in which volatile constituents are withdrawn from the top of the column and the organoalkoxysiloxane product is withdrawn as a bottom product, wherein the reaction-distillation column is operated at a bottom temperature of 50 to 200°C.

2. The process as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said organotrichlorosilane is methyltrichlorosilane, vinyltrichlorosilane, ethyltrichlorosilane, n-propyltrichlorosilane, i-propyltrichlorosilane,  $\gamma$ -chloropropyltrichlorosilane, i-butyltrichlorosilane, n-butytrichlorosilane, pentyltrichlorosilane, hexyltrichlorosilane, heptyltrichlorosilane, n-

octyltrichlorosilane, i-octyltrichlorosilane, hexadecyltrichlorosilane or octadecyltrichlorosilane.

3. The process as claimed in Claim 1, wherein methanol or ethanol is alcohol (iii).

4. The process as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the constituents (i), (ii) and (iii) are present in a molar ratio of 1 : ( $\geq 0.6$  to 0.9) : (1 to 3).

5. The process as claimed in Claim 1, wherein, after an average dwell time of 1 to 60 minutes, the crude product is transferred proportionately from the first process stage to the reaction-distillation column of the second process stage.

6. The process as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the crude product is conveyed from the first process stage via a preheater before introduction to the second process stage.

10. The process as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the crude product is conveyed from the first process stage to the upper half of the reaction-distillation column.

7. The process as claimed in Claim 1, wherein alcohol in a molar ratio of constituents (i) : (iii) of 1 : 0.1 to 100 is supplied to the lower section of the reaction-distillation column of the second process stage.

8. The process as claimed in Claim 1, wherein alcohol in a molar ratio of constituents (i) : (iii) of 1 : 0.1 to 100 is supplied to the lower section of the reaction-distillation column of the second process stage and/or to the first process stage.

9. The process as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the alcohol fraction which accumulates in the second process stage at the top of the column is fed back to the reaction-distillation column of the second process stage and/or to the first process stage.

10. A mixture of linear, cyclic and/or net-like organoalkoxysiloxanes having formula I, which is prepared by the process as claimed in Claim 1.

11. A method of treating organic or inorganic surfaces, comprising: applying to said organic or inorganic surfaces the mixture of organoalkoxysilanes as claimed in Claim 10 as a concentrate, in diluted form, in emulsified form or a component of a surface treatment agent.

25. 12. The method as claimed in Claim 11, wherein the treatment is applied on inorganic surfaces, for water-, oil-, dirt and/or dye-repellency, for corrosion inhibition or for adhesion-promotion of metals, ceramics, artificial stones, glass, building materials, building components and buildings; for waterproofing and surface modification of textiles, leather, cellulose and starch products; for coating glass and mineral fibers or for surface modification of fillers.

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- 13. A method of improving the rheological properties of dispersions and emulsions, comprising:
  - incorporating the mixture of Claim 10 in a dispersion or emulsion.
- 14. A coating or paint formulation, comprising:
  - a paint or coating formulation containing the mixture of Claim 10.
- 15. A binding agent, comprising:
  - the mixture of Claim 10 alone or as a component of a binding agent formulation.
- 16. A release agent, comprising:
  - the mixture of Claim 10 as a release agent.
- 17. An adhesion promoter, comprising:
  - the mixture of Claim 10 as an adhesion promoter.
- 18. A cross-linking agent, comprising:
  - the mixture of Claim 10 as the cross-linking agent.